

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

The total sales at the art galleries of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo amounted to less than \$15,000 for 27 pictures.

If the United States were as densely populated as San Salvador, the smallest of American states, the population would be 350,000,000.

During the smallpox epidemic of 1871-1872 in Philadelphia, out of 15,629 cases 13,252 were treated in their own homes. To-day practically all the patients are removed to the hospital.

Antiseptic preparations may easily be forced into wood by causing them to follow the lines taken by its sap; otherwise, it is exceedingly difficult to fully impregnate the wood with them.

In the New York cotton exchange 142 members have made estimates of the 1901-02 cotton crop. The outside figures were 9,500,000 and 11,150,000 bales, the mean being 10,590,000 bales. The 1900-01 crop was 10,425,141 bales.

During the past year 12,000 shade trees have been planted in Kansas City, mostly at public expense. At its latest meeting the public improvements committee of the city council authorized the planting of 3,820 trees along the various streets.

Chinese girls are to be employed in San Francisco as telephone operators. There are so many Chinese inhabitants using the telephone there that operators who speak the language are in demand. An interesting feature of the innovation will be the making of tea, since Chinese etiquette requires that customers should be entertained while waiting for the public telephone.

When civilization reached Ping Hill City, a bank was established, and one of the first customers was old man Johnson. A few days later he wanted money, and entered the place with a gun in his hand, relates the Boston Globe.

"Want some money to-day?" queried the president. "Well, it's ready for you."

"Say, I don't understand," exclaimed the old man, as he backed off. "I'm here to hold this bank up for \$30."

"But you don't have to. Just sign this check, and I'll hand over your money."

"And I don't yell or shoot?"  
 "No."  
 "And the sheriff don't come after me?"

"No. Put your name to this."

"I can't do it—can't do it, nohow," said the old man, with a choke in his voice. "If that's the new way

of doin' things, I'm out of it. I want my money, but I want it in the old way."

"Well, have it in the old way, then."

the cashier's window, rested the muzzle of his gun on the ledge and yelled out:

"Come down, or you are a dead man!"

"Certainly. Here's thirty."  
"And—and is that all there is to it?"

"That's all."

"Then I'll be hanged if I want it."

he said, and he threw the money back and went outdoors and sa down on a barrel of sugar in front of a grocery, and shed tears.

### "HARDENING" OF CHILDREN.

**A Few Helpful Rules Given—Ill Results Apt to Follow Unwise Measures Sometimes Adopted.**

Hecker is outspoken in his objections to the methods pursued in the so-called "hardening" of children by the means of cold douches or baths. As a rule, children thus treated are more susceptible to nasal catarrhs, throat affections, bronchitis and pulmonary inflammations than those who have not been subjected to the "hardening" process, says the New York Medical Record. Furthermore, such measures frequently give rise to pronounced anaemia and various disorders of the nervous system. Children so "hardened" are especially prone to acute and chronic intestinal disorders.

While in healthy children a proper, well-conducted "hardening" process is often of advantage, it must be remembered that there are no hard and fast rules, and that every case must be treated according to the individual indications. The fundamental principles of a proper "hardening" system are as follows: (1) Gradual acclimation to the air of the room; (2) gradual acclimation to outdoor air; (3) gradual acclimation to cold water; (4) suitable clothing—varied according to the weather and time of year. Great care should be observed in acclimating the child to cold water, and the effects of the same should be carefully watched, the endeavors being once suspended on the first appearance of any unfavorable symptoms.

On no account should any of the "hardening" measures be commenced until the nursing period is passed, and in all cases the process should be one of gradual advancement.

Wealth is indeed accumulated by labor, but one man usually performs the labor and another the accumulation;—and this by the wise is called the Division of Labor.

*Economic Nuggets.*

I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals, would be criminal aggression.—*President McKinley, April 17, 1898.*

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Democratic Ticket.	Republican Ticket.	Socialist Ticket.	Socialist Labor Ticket.	Prohibition Ticket.	Peoples Party Ticket.
(Nominated by Electors.) For Presidential Electors.	(Nominated by Electors.) For Presidential Electors.	(Nominated by Electors.) For Presidential Electors.	(Nominated by Electors.) For Presidential Electors.	(Nominated by Electors.) For Presidential Electors.	(Nominated by Electors.) For Presidential Electors.
At Large—ROBERT H. KERN.	At Large—LAWRENCE M. JONES.	At Large—FRANCIS D. ATKINS.	At Large—J. F. GRABER.	At Large—SAMUEL S. ALLEN.	At Large—HENRY E. NESS.
At Large—M. C. WETMORE.	At Large—DANIEL M. HOUSER.	At Large—GEORGE MELLOR, Jr.	At Large—CHARLES A. UNGER.	At Large—JAMES M. RITCHIEY.	At Large—CHARLES P. WELLS.
1st Dist.—BEN FRANKLIN.	1st Dist.—WILLIAM H. YANCEY.	1st Dist.—J. A. HUGHES.	1st Dist.—	1st Dist.—JOHN GILHOUSEN.	1st Dist.—OSWALD HICKS.
2nd Dist.—JAMES R. LOWELL.	2nd Dist.—ALBERT E. FISHER.	2nd Dist.—OSCAR S. MOORE.	2nd Dist.—	2nd Dist.—WILLIAM T. KENT.	2nd Dist.—WILLIAM H. JACKSON.
3rd Dist.—JAMES L. McCUE.	3rd Dist.—JOHN E. FROST.	3rd Dist.—S. W. HOWARD.	3rd Dist.—	3rd Dist.—JOHN P. BEERY.	3rd Dist.—JAMES W. KNAPP.
4th Dist.—SAMUEL G. GILLAM.	4th Dist.—RICHARD W. VAN TRUMP.	4th Dist.—DR. T. S. IRISH.	4th Dist.—	4th Dist.—WILLIAM E. SULLIVAN.	4th Dist.—JACOB W. COX.
5th Dist.—KIT COLLYER.	5th Dist.—WALTER M. DAVIS.	5th Dist.—JOHN L. STEVENS.	5th Dist.—	5th Dist.—WILL K. REEME.	5th Dist.—ARTHUR T. OGLE.
6th Dist.—WM. H. ANTHONY.	6th Dist.—ALFRED E. DICKEY.	6th Dist.—H. W. SELVIDGE.	6th Dist.—	6th Dist.—ASA H. CULVER.	6th Dist.—RODERICK F. HARPER.
7th Dist.—JOHN G. NEWBILL.	7th Dist.—EDWARD C. MERRITT.	7th Dist.—FRANK WYGAL.	7th Dist.—	7th Dist.—EDGAR SCHWALD.	7th Dist.—JOHN T. GREENWADE.
8th Dist.—JOHN F. GIBBS.	8th Dist.—ISAAC N. ENLOE.	8th Dist.—WILLIAM H. HERTHEL.	8th Dist.—	8th Dist.—JACOB R. HELFRICH.	8th Dist.—JOHN T. WILLIAMS.
9th Dist.—HOWARD ELLIS.	9th Dist.—CHARLES J. DAUDT.	9th Dist.—E. K. HARRIS.	9th Dist.—	9th Dist.—GEORGE W. HAMILTON.	9th Dist.—WILLIAM A. DILLON.
10th Dist.—JEREMIAH FRUIN.	10th Dist.—JOHN A. GILLIAM.	10th Dist.—WILLIAM RUESCHE.	10th Dist.—	10th Dist.—HENRY BULLARD.	10th Dist.—WILLIAM H. LEONARD.
11th Dist.—THOMAS M. JENKINS.	11th Dist.—HENRY S. PARKER.	11th Dist.—HENRY SCHWARZ.	11th Dist.—	11th Dist.—OMAR HARRIS.	11th Dist.—ALANXANDER G. ANDALRAFT.
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14th Dist.—CHARLES B. SHARP.	14th Dist.—THOMAS J. BROWN.	14th Dist.—CARL KNECHT.	14th Dist.—	14th Dist.—T. BEN TURNBAUGH.	14th Dist.—MILLS WILLIAMS.
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